services within a single building or complex, which services were substitutable for SCT's services and which provided a revenue base which such SMATV companies might have used to expand to other buildings or complexes and compete with SCT;

- f. SCT requested from the Commission, and subsequently obtained, agreements permitting SCT to engage in differential and predatory pricing and to enjoy unfair advantages over plaintiff;
- g. SCT has constructed parts of its cable television system in such a way as to artificially increase plaintiff's costs of installing its own system on the utility poles. Actions by defendant SCT in this regard include, but are not limited to, the installation of its wires unnecessarily high or low on utility poles and alternating between high and low locations on consecutive poles.
- 49. On information and belief, each of the above acts were committed with the specific intent of obtaining, maintaining and/or expanding SCT's market power in the relevant market.
- 50. The above-mentioned violations have directly and proximately caused damage to plaintiff in its business and property in substantial amounts which are as yet unknown, and which will be set forth in full when ascertained.
- 51. The above-mentioned violations have also caused, and will continue to cause, irreparable harm to plaintiff.

 Unless defendant is enjoined from engaging in said anticompetitive actions and threatened actions, plaintiff will continue to suffer great and irreparable harm.

WHEREFORE, plaintiff prays for relief as hereinafter set forth.

FIFTH CLAIM FCR RELIEF (Sherman Act, Section 2) (Defendants City, County and Commission)

- 52. Plaintiff incorporates herein by reference the allegations of paragraphs 1 through 51 above, and further alleges as follows.
- 53. This claim arises under Section 2 of the Sherman Act (15 U.S.C. §2) and is brought pursuant to §§4 and 16 of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. §§15 and 26). The Court has jurisdiction over this claim pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1337.
- 54. The provision of cable television service involves the conduct of business in interstate commerce.
- 55. The relevant product market here involved is the provision of news, information and entertainment to the subscriber's television set by means of cable.
- 56. The relevant geographic market involved is the geographic limits of the County of Sacramento.
- 57. Beginning at some time unknown to plaintiff, the City, County and Commission, and their conspirators, including defendant SCT, have with specific intent and with a dangerous probability of success engaged in acts which amount to monopolization of, attempts to monopolize, and conspiracy to monopolize the cable television market in the Sacramento area. Said defendants now possess monopoly power, and have consciously maintained and extended it. They threaten to further maintain and extend their monopoly power as above described.

58. Defendants willfully acquired and deliberately maintained market control not as sovereign, but as entities engaging in a commercial enterprise, i.e. the leasing of real property interests in their rights of ways.

59. The overt acts committed by said defendants in furtherance of the attempts to monopolize and the maintenance of monopoly described above, include, but are not limited to, all of the following:

a. Defendants City, County and Commission

included in their Licensing Ordinances burdensome, unreasonable.

maintaining and/or expanding the City, County and Commission's market power in the relevant market.

- 61. The above-mentioned violations have directly and proximately caused damage to plaintiff in its business and property in substantial amounts which are as yet unknown, and which will be set forth in full when ascertained.
- 62. The above-mentioned violations have also caused, and will continue to cause, irreparable harm to plaintiff.

 Unless defendants are enjoined from engaging in said anticompetitive actions and threatened actions, plaintiff will continue to suffer great and irreparable harm.

WHEREFORE, plaintiff prays for relief as hereinafter set forth.

SIXTH CLAIM FCR RELIEF (Sherman Act, Section 1) (All Defendants)

- 63. Plaintiff incorporates herein by reference the allegations of paragraphs 1 through 62 above, and further alleges as follows.
- 64. This claim arises under Section 1 of the Sherman Act (15 U.S.C. §1) and is brought pursuant to §§4 and 16 of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. §§15 and 26). The Court has jurisdiction over this claim pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1337.
- 65. Beginning at some time unknown to plaintiff, and continuing thereafter, defendants and their coconspirators have engaged in and attempted to engage in an unlawful contract, combination and conspiracy in unreasonable restraint of interstate trade and commerce, designed to destroy plaintiff's

right and opportunity to successfully operate a cable 1 television system in Sacramento County, in violation of Section 2 1 of the Sherman Act. The contract, combination and conspiracy 3 alleged herein includes a continuing agreement, understanding 4 and concert of action among defendants and their 5 coconspirators, the substantial terms of which have been to 6 7 attempt to prevent, hinder and restrain plaintiff's entry into and operation in the relevant geographical market through a 8 pattern of threatened and actual anticompetitive acts and 9 statements specifically designed to accomplish this 10 anticompetitive goal. 11

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66. Defendants City, County and Commission, in their efforts to restrain competition herein mentioned, have acted not as sovereign, but as entities engaging in a commercial enterprise, i.e. the leasing of real property interests in the

and will continue to cause, irreparable harm to plaintiff. 2 Unless defendants are enjoined from engaging in said 3 anticompetitive actions and threatened actions, plaintiff will continue to suffer great and irreparable harm. 5 WHEREFORE, plaintiff prays for relief as hereinafter 6 set forth. 7 8 SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF (State Cartwright Act) 9 (SCT and Commission) 10 71. Plaintiff incorporates herein by reference the 11 allegations of paragraphs 1 through 70 above, and further 12

The above-mentioned violations have also caused,

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in said anticompetitive actions and threatened actions, plaintiff will continue to suffer great and irreparable harm.

WHEREFORE, plaintiff prays for relief as hereinafter set forth.

EIGHTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF (State Unfair Trade Practices) (SCT and Commission)

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- 76. Plaintiff incorporates herein by reference the allegations of paragraphs 1 through 75 above, and further alleges as follows.
- 77. This claim arises under the California Unfair Practices Act, Bus. & Prof. Code §17000, et sec.
- 78. Defendants SCT's and Commission's acts, individually and in conspiracy with each other and with City and County, as described and set forth hereinabove include, among other things, predatory pricing and price discrimination, and are in violation of the California Unfair Practices Act.
- 79. The above-mentioned violations have directly and proximately caused damage to plaintiff in its business and property in substantial amounts which are as yet unknown, and which will be set forth in full when ascertained.
- 80. The above-mentioned violations have also caused, and will continue to cause, irreparable harm to plaintiff.

 Unless defendants SCT and Commission are enjoined from engaging in said anticompetitive actions and threatened actions, plaintiff will continue to suffer great and irreparable harm.

WHEREFORE, plaintiff prays for relief as hereinafter set forth.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, plaintiff prays for relief as follows:

- A. For damages, trebled as appropriate, in such amounts as are proven;
- B. For a declaration as to the inapplicability and/or unenforceability of each and every provision of Chapter 5.75 of the Sacramento County Code and Chapter 20.5 of the Sacramento City Code, insofar as those provisions are challenged above and have been or could be applied to plaintiff's activities; for a declaration of the respective rights and responsibilities of SCT and plaintiff vis-a-vis each other, and such other declarations as are appropriate in the circumstances;
- C. For an order enjoining defendants, and each of them, from imposing restrictions or requirements upon plaintiff's activities which are improper and/or unreasonable, and from taking any action to restrain plaintiff's ability to engage in cable television activity;
- D. For punitive damages against defendant Sacramento Cable Television;
- E. For costs of suit, including reasonable attorney's fees; and
- F. For such other and further relief as this Court deems proper.

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Respectfully submitted, 1 FARROW, SCHILDHAUSE & WILSON 2 3 Dated: September 1, 1988 4 Ronan 2125 Oak Grove Road, Suite 120 5 P. C. Box 9383 Walnut Creek, California 94598-9383 6 (415) 945-0200 7 Attorneys for Plaintiff 8 9 DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL 10 Plaintiff hereby demands a jury trial as provided for 11 in Rule 38, Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. 12 13 14 Dated: September 1, 1988 15 2125 Oak Grove Road, Suite 120 P. O. Box 9383 16 Walnut Creek, California 94598-9383 (415) 945-0200 17 Attorneys for Plaintiff 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26

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PROOF OF SERVICE

I am a citizen of the United States, over the age of eighteen years and not a party to this action. I am employed in Contra Costa County, and my business address is 2125 Cak Grove Road, Suite 120, P. O. Box 9383, Walnut Creek, California 94598-9383.

On September 2, 1988, I served a FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT on each of the following, by placing a true copy of the same enclosed in a sealed envelope with postage thereon fully prepaid in the United States First Class mail at Walnut Creek, California, addressed as follows:

Brenton A. Bleier, Esq. 1001 G Street, Suite 101 Sacramento, CA 95814

Michael J. Mahoney, Esq. Baker & Hostetler 3200 National City Center Cleveland, CH 44114

Executed on September 2, 1988, at Walnut Creek, California. I certify under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Declarant

EXHIBIT II

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FARROW, SCHILDHAUSE & WILSON Hillian Harold R. Farrow, Bar No. 025019 Robert M. Bramson, Bar No. 102006 2 Mark A. Chavez, Bar No. 090858 2125 Oak Grove Road, Suite 120 3 P.O. Box 9383 Walnut Creek, California 94598-9383 (415) 945-0200 5 WEINTRAUB, GENSHLEA, HARDY, ERICH & BROWN Louise Burda Gilbert, Bar No. 70957 6 2535 Capitol Oaks Drive Sacramento, California 95833 7 (916) 648-9400 8 Attorneys for Plaintiff 9 10 11 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 12 FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 13 NO. CIVS-88-985 MLS/EM PACIFIC WEST CABLE COMPANY, 14 a California partnership, PACIFIC WEST CABLE 15 COMPANY'S SEPARATE Plaintiff, STATEMENT OF FACTS IN 16 OPPOSITION TO SCT'S MOTION v. FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT 17 CITY OF SACRAMENTO, a municipal corporation; COUNTY OF 18 SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA; SACRAMENTO METROPOLITAN CABLE 19 TELEVISION COMMISSION; and

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FARROW, SCHILDHAUSE & WILSON 1 Harold R. Farrow, Bar No. 025019 Robert M. Bramson, Bar No. 102006 2 Mark A. Chavez, Bar No. 090858 2125 Oak Grove Road, Suite 120 3 P.O. Box 9383 Walnut Creek, California 94598-9383 4 (415) 945-0200 5 WEINTRAUB, GENSHLEA, HARDY, ERICH & BROWN Louise Burda Gilbert, Bar No. 70957 6 2535 Capitol Oaks Drive Sacramento, California 95833 7 (916) 648-9400 8 Attorneys for Plaintiff 9 10 11 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 12 FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 13 PACIFIC WEST CABLE COMPANY, NO. CIVS-88-985 MLS/EM 14 a California partnership, PACIFIC WEST CABLE 15 COMPANY'S SEPARATE Plaintiff, STATEMENT OF FACTS IN 16 OPPOSITION TO SCT'S MOTION v. FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT 17 CITY OF SACRAMENTO, a municipal corporation; COUNTY OF 18 SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA; SACRAMENTO METROPOLITAN CABLE 19 TELEVISION COMMISSION; and SACRAMENTO CABLE TELEVISION, a 20 general partnership, Date: February 23, 1990 21 Defendants. Time: 9:00 a.m. 22 Room: 3 23 Plaintiff, Pacific West Cable Company ("PacWest"), 24 submits this Separate Statement of Facts in response to the 25 Statement filed by defendant Sacramento Cable Television 26 ("SCT"). This Separate Statement is necessary because some 27 facts which SCT apparently believes are undisputed are very much

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in dispute. Moreover, SCT has omitted and/or incompletely or incorrectly summarized some of the relevant facts. This Separate Statement is not intended to and does not identify all of the facts over which there is a dispute between the parties. Instead, it is merely intended to summarize some of the facts relevant to PacWest's opposition to SCT's motion for summary judgment. PacWest reserves the right to establish additional facts at the trial.

- I. THE CONSPIRACY TO PREVENT ACCESS TO THE SACRAMENTO CABLE MARKET
- A. The First Scheme Barring Access Through a Monopoly Franchise
- 1. In November and December 1981, the City of
 Sacramento and the County of Sacramento each enacted essentially
 identical ordinances to select who may construct and operate a
 cable system in the Sacramento area. (SCT Ex. V at I-1.) Among
 other things, these ordinances prohibited any person from
 engaging in the cable television business within the Sacramento
 area without having received a franchise. (SCT Ex. U at 5.)
 No. one was permitted to speak or publish by means of cable
 television within the Sacramento area without this franchise.
 The City and County decided to limit the number of franchisees
 to only one, thereby creating a monopoly. (PacWest Ex. 20.)
- 2. The issuance of the required franchise was instituted by a bidding process known as a request for proposals ("RFP"). (SCT Ex. U at 16.) The stated authority for this procedure was the respective charters of City and County and the powers granted them by Art. XI, §7 of the California Constitution. (SCT Ex. U at 5.) Acceptance or rejection of an

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applicant, however, was in the sole discretion of the issuing authority. (SCT Ex. U at 18-19.) The franchise was to be granted for a fixed period. (SCT Ex. U at 20.)

- 3. The franchise required the posting of performance bonds and security deposits in the amount of \$2.5 million. (SCT Ex. U at 78.) It also granted the franchisee a de facto exclusive right to construct a cable system throughout the Sacramento area. See Pacific West Cable Co. v. City of Sacramento, 672 F.Supp. 1322, 1325 (E.D. Cal. 1987) ("Pacific West I").
- 4. As early as February 1980, Raymond T. Butler, who had served on many local commissions and knew the local

6. Sacramento Cablevision's bid was not accepted, however. (Id. at 92.) The franchise was, instead, tentatively awarded to United-Tribune Cable (PacWest Ex. 19 at ¶6; PacWest Ex. 21 at 5), but problems developed with the final agreement (PacWest Ex. 18 at 97) and United-Tribune Cable did not accept the franchise as actually offered. (PacWest Ex. 19 at ¶7; Pacific West I. 672 F.Supp. at 1325.) 1/

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franchise for the operation of the cable television system and to enforce its terms on a contractual basis. (SCT Ex. U at 13; Pacific West I, 672 F.Supp. at 1324.)

- 8. Following the breakdown in negotiations for a final franchise with United-Tribune Cable, a second RFP was issued by the Commission in July 1983. (PacWest Ex. 19 at ¶7; SCT Ex. V at I-1.) The local citizens who had backed Sacramento Cablevision then revived River City, and formed a partnership with Cablevision of New York and Scripps-Howard for a new bid under the name of Cablevision of Sacramento ("Cablevision"). (PacWest Ex. 18 at 91-97.)
- 9. In the meantime, PacWest was formed in August 1983 for the purpose of constructing and operating a cable television business in the Sacramento area. (PacWest Ex. 22 at ¶2.) In that same month, PacWest obtained business licenses which indicated that the nature of its business was cable television, sought pole attachment services from Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, which were denied because of its lack of a franchise from the Governmental Entities, and requested permission from the Governmental Entities to build and operate a cable system in the Sacramento area, which was also denied. (Pacific West I, 672 F.Supp. at 1325, PacWest Ex. 23 at 2; PacWest Ex. 24.)
- 10. In view of the Governmental Entities' refusal to issue the essential authorization, PacWest filed suit ("PacWest I case") against County and City of Sacramento in the United States District Court in Sacramento on September 9, 1983,

alleging, inter alia, violation of its constitutional rights.

(PacWest Ex. 23 at 2; Pacific West I, 672 F.Supp. at 1325.)

11. On September 20, 1983, Cablevision submitted a proposal in response to the Governmental Entities' second RFP to be the sole cable television operator in the Sacramento area. (PacWest Ex. 23 at 3.) On the same day, PacWest also responded to the second RFP. (Pacific West I, 672 F.Supp. at 1325; PacWest Ex. 24.) PacWest refused to pay the \$45,000, nonrefundable filing fee for the privilege of competing for the right to speak and publish, however, and stated its objections to various other requests of the Governmental Entities in their RFP, noting in particular that "both the 'Draft Resolution' and the ordinances appear more akin to contracts than to regulatory enactments." (PacWest Ex. 24.) PacWest also specifically stated that it would "respect and obey each and every requirement contained in the above ordinances and/or in the 'Draft Resolution' for which there is a proper and lawful police power basis." (Id.)

12. In November 1983, Cablevision was tentatively selected as the initial franchisee by the County and City of Sacramento and the Cable Commission—with the express approval of the City and County—entered into a franchise contract with

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compete with SCT in Sacramento County. (Pacific West I, 672 F.Supp. at 1328.) A \$250,000 ("award fee") was charged for the issuance of the franchise. (SCT Ex. X at I-4.)

permission to place its conduits in trenches opened for other purposes, which is a common practice to eliminate unnecessary trenching, was denied by the Governmental Entities, and Cablevision accelerated its undergrounding efforts to complete the required undergrounding before PacWest could obtain access to the market. (PacWest Ex. 23 at 5-6; Pacific West I, 672 F.Supp. at 1325.) This action was contrary to sound business practices. (PacWest Ex. 23 at 4-5.)

New York was not going to provide its promised \$34 million share of the necessary equity funding, and Scripps-Howard took over its share of the franchise. (PacWest Ex. 25 at 61, 68, and Ex. 3.) Scripps-Howard also sought modifications in the franchise agreement (PacWest Ex. 25 at 49), and ultimately was granted modifications by the Commission which resulted in it saving some \$20 million in reduced commitments. (Id. at 114 and at Ex. 3.) Cablevision of Sacramento became, in the process of these changes, Sacramento Cable Television ("SCT"). (Pacific West I, 672 F.Supp. at 1325 n.3.)

agreement, the ordinance, and the grantee agreements were also all amended to grant the "Commission the exclusive right to act . . . on all matters relating to Programming Resources" (SCT Ex. X at 2), the effect of which was to transfer exclusive control

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over all grants for local programming by private grantees to the 1 Cable Commission and SCT. (SCT Ex. V at V-15; SCT Ex. X at Ex. 2 1.) The price for all these modifications was execution of an 3 indemnity agreement on March 12, 1985. (PacWest Ex. 26 at 5-12; 4 SCT Ex. BB.) 5 In late 1984 or early 1985, Rod Hansen (president 6 of PacWest), who also owned the Roseville cable system, noted 7 magnification of the Decemille system providing signal to

18. In January 1986, PacWest filed a second action ("PacWest II Case") against SCT and the Governmental Entities to in state court. (SCT Ex. N.)

B. The Second Scheme--Denying PacWest The Right It Had Won to Enter the Market

In June 1987, in the PacWest I case, the jury 19. returned the following findings favorable to PacWest's constitutional position: that the Governmental Entities had not left open "ample alternative means of communication"; that PacWest had the financial and technical capabilities to construct and operate a cable system; that there was sufficient physical space for all cable companies who should want to use the necessary public rights of way and utility easements; that the construction and operation of a cable system does not cause significant disruption in the use of public property, significant safety hazards to the public or workers, significant interference with the use of private property, or significant noise, visual clutter, aesthetic and/or environmental problems; that head-to-head competition was feasible in Sacramento and that the Governmental Entities' reliance on natural monopoly was a sham to promote cash payments and in-kind services and to obtain increased campaign contributions for local elected officials; that the RFP process encouraged provision of access channels and various grants and that the Governmental Entities were motivated to require such benefits to obtain increased political influence for local elected or appointed officials or

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to favor their political supporters; that the RFP process did not result in "better" cable television service in terms of technology, capabilities and channel capacity; and that the RFP did not promote the public's interest in the technical qualifications or background of an applicant. (Pacific West I, 672 F.Supp. at 1342.)

the adverse jury verdicts, the City and County enacted identical ordinances entitled, in each case, "Cable Television Licensing Ordinance" (hereinafter "Licensing Ordinance"). (SCT Ex. EE at 29-30; and see PacWest Ex. 28 at 1-2.) The City enacted this ordinance as Chapter 20.5 of the Sacramento City Code. (All references herein are to the County Code (SCT Ex. EE) section numbers.) The County enacted this ordinance as Chapter 5.75 of the Sacramento County Code. Pursuant to this ordinance, desirous cable television companies, such as PacWest, could obtain one or more "cable television licenses" only by meeting certain burdensome and unreasonable application requirements. (Id. at 5-6.) Such licenses are issued and administered by the Cable Commission. Id.

21. After passing the Licensing Ordinance, the Governmental Entities publicly acknowledged that SCT had "dramatic economic advantages" under the Franchise Ordinance that were not available to PacWest under the Licensing Ordinance. (PacWest Ex. 28 at 4-5 of attached Summary of Legal Evaluation.)

22. In December 1987, the Governmental Entities, upon SCT's complaints regarding the entry of SCT as a competitor,

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entered into a further agreement with SCT, embodied in part in the December 7, 1987 Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU"). (SCT Ex. HH.) As part of this agreement, SCT paid to City, County and Commission approximately \$15 million, in exchange for which SCT was permitted to conduct its cable television business on substantially more favorable terms and subject to fewer restrictions than the Governmental Entities were imposing on PacWest under the terms of the Licensing Ordinance. Ex. HH and Ex. II; with SCT Ex. EE and SCT Ex. KK.) MOU, SCT was permitted to proceed under all sections of the Licensing Ordinance it liked while excused from those it did not wish to abide by. (PacWest Ex. 30; PacWest Ex. 31; and see SCT Ex. HH at 8.) These more favorable terms were afforded to SCT despite the fact that the MOU itself acknowledges that SCT and PacWest are similarly situated for purposes of equal protection

analysis. (SCT Ex. HH at 10.)

23. A comparison of the status afforded PacWest under the Licensing Ordinance and that afforded to SCT under the MOU

(See SCT

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(a) PacWest's "license" is for a term of only five years, while SCT, under the MOU, now has a term of forty years, thus providing it sufficient time to recoup any losses suffered in the short term due to its predatory pricing practices. (SCT Ex. KK at 2; SCT Ex. HH at 5-6; SCT Ex. II at 8.)

(b) PacWest must pay a fee of 5% of its gross revenues, while SCT was relieved of such obligation for six years. (SCT Ex. EE at 21-22 and SCT Ex. HH at 4.) PacWest must comply with extensive reporting requirements, while SCT had no such obligation for six years. (Id.)

(c) Plaintiff was required to complete a new license application to the Cable Commission every time it places conduit in joint utility trenches. SCT was under no such obligation. Each individual license application (and PacWest made over 150 such applications) required expensive, duplicative and needlessly repetitive work by PacWest. (See SCT Ex. EE at 5-6; PacWest Ex. 29; and §II, infra.)

(d) The bonding requirements imposed on PacWest (which SCT specifically sought to avoid for itself [PacWest Ex. 30]) are much more burdensome than those on SCT. If the formula for determining the amount of bond required of PacWest under the Licensing Ordinance was applied to SCT, SCT's bonding requirement would have amounted to over \$70 million. However, SCT was required to post a bond of only \$2.5 million to build the entire County. (PacWest Ex. 14; SCT Ex. EE at 24; SCT Ex. U at 78; SCT Ex. II at 10.)